EXHIBIT O

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	Page 1
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
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	:
5	MURRAY ENERGY CORPORATION, :
	et al. :
6	:
	Plaintiffs, :
7	÷
	vs. : Case No.:
8	: 5:14-cv-00039
	GINA MCCARTHY, ADMINISTRATOR, :
9	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL :
	PROTECTION AGENCY, :
10	acting in her official capacity, :
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
11	Defendant. :
	:
12	
13	St. Clairsville, Ohio
14	Thursday, April 7, 2016
15	Video Deposition of:
16	RYAN MURRAY
17	called for oral examination by counsel for
18	defendant, pursuant to notice, at Shaheen Law Office,
19	128 South Marietta Street, St. Clairsville, Ohio,
20	before Rebecca Williams, a Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, beginning at 8:58 a.m., when were
21	
22	present on behalf of the respective parties:
23	
24	
25	

Page 119 I'll make it easy here. I'll just 1 2 give you a copy. Thank you. 3 Α. I believe it's dated May 23rd. All 0. 4 right. This should be the first amended 5 complaint for declaratory injunctive relief in б this case. I believe it's dated May 23rd, 7 I'm giving a copy to the reporter and to 8 9 opposing counsel. 10 (Thereupon, Deposition Exhibit 9, 11 Complaint, was marked for purposes 12 of identification.) 13 14 I think we can move this along a Ο. 15 little bit. I'll direct your attention to Page 16 18, Paragraph 78. 17 Α. Yes. 18 So Paragraph 78, "Each plaintiff 19 Ο. has been directly impacted by the reduced 20 market for coal caused by EPA's administration 21 and enforcement of the Clean Air Act, which has 22 either resulted or threatens to result in, the 23 closure of a coal mine and the loss of 24 good-paying jobs in areas of the country 25

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Ryan Murray Page 120 already suffering from economic uncertainly and high unemployment." Do you see that? Δ Correct. So what I want to talk about Ο. Okay. with this topic is designed to open up a discussion on this. The reduced market for coal --Α. Okay. -- that phrase. Are you familiar Q. with the use of that phrase in this complaint? Yes. Α. How did you become familiar, other Q. than what you've already discussed? Reading the topics. Does the reduced market for coal Ο. refer to the -- well, what are the geographical parameters for the reduced market for coal? Α. They're pretty much unlimited.

mean, wherever there is a reduced market for coal, we would refer to that as a reduced market for coal.

- That sentence includes the global **Q** . market for coal?
- Typically -- yeah, it could. Α. Most of our sales are domestic. It would refer

Ryan Murray Page 121 mostly to domestic. 1 Murray Energy Corporation has some 2 foreign sale of coal, correct? 3 Α. Correct. 4 What percentage? 5 Ο. About ten million tons a year. Α. 6 And what percentage of that is the 7 Ο. total that -- how many Murray Energy 8 Corporation sales is that? 9 It depends on our annual output in 10 tonnage, but in terms of percentage, it could 11 be three to seven percent, something in there, 12 roughly. 13 Okay. What are the time parameters 14 of the reduced market for coal as the phrase is 15 used here? 16 I'm not aware of time parameters Α. 17 put on the phrase. 18 So from the beginning of production 19 of sale of coal --20 I mean --21 Α. -- by Murray Energy Corporation? 22 Q. If we're referencing the reduced 23 market for coal, that would probably be most 24

recently, which would be from its peak in 2008

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Page 129

- Q. Who were the participants in the market for coal?
- A. You have the coal industry, coal mines, of course, you had utilities, and, of course, the consumers.
 - Q. Anything else?

- A. I think that sums it up.
- Q. So the utilities, the mines, the consumers, that's it?
- A. The participants in the market for the coal. Well, then, you would have to put in the regulators, state, local and federal agents, suppliers, contractors, vendors to the mining industry, transportation companies, such as the railroads, railroad companies. I think I've covered contractors, third-party, people that may work intermittently in the coal industry with specialized duties. I mean, you could say the employees themselves are participants.
- Q. So just so I understand, would, for example, actions by a transportation company affect, you know, the market for coal?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So any of these participants

Page 130 could take specific actions that would affect 1 the market for coal? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Okay. Would you say the market is 4 Q. complicated? 5 Well, yes. Yeah, as is any market Α. 6 7 is. And would you say the market is 0. 8 cyclical? 9 I think That's a generalization. 10 Α. generally speaking, people would say coal would 11 be cyclical, but that doesn't define the 12 magnitude of the cycle, so --13 Can you give me an example of --14 Were you finished? I'm sorry. 15 No, I just -- that's it. 16 answered it. 17 Can you give me an example of a 18 Q. market, a coal market cycle, that predates 19 20 2007? With the modification of the Clean 21 Α. Air Act, which is over several years, you had a 22 point in time in America where people were 23 going away from high sulphur coal reserves and 24 going to lower sulphur sources, and mines were 25

Page 135

- Q. All right. Let's turn to Paragraph
 7 -- well, let's turn to Topic 6.
 A. But it refers to Paragraph 79.
 Q. So Topic 6, if you're got that in
- Q. So Topic 6, if you're got that in front of you, it says, "How EPA was, quote, pressure" -- sorry.

It says, "How EPA has, quote,
pressured the electric power sector and other
major consumers of coal to switch to other
fuels, end quote, as alleged in Paragraph 79

(a) of the complaint since January 1st, 2000."

Are you prepared to testify on that topic today?

A. Yes.

- Q. What did you do to prepare regarding this specific topic?
- A. I've -- previously I've attempted to stay up on that particular topic and then also just looked through publications, documents provided by the attorneys, samples of documents that were collected.
- Q. Did you have any discussion with any non-attorneys about this topic?
 - A. No.
 - Q. When did the pressure start?

Page 136

A. Well, I think it's in the general context for switching fuels or pressuring coal. It's been going on for many years. And if you go back in time with the Clean Air Act, you had specific characteristics of coal that would allow you to switch to another type of coal. Then the focus came to CO2, and I mean, it's probably immaterial here, but air quality has been improved since 1970. Hydrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and all of these things have gotten much, much better. Then there was a particular focus on carbon dioxide.

With the regulations that have been proposed on CO2, they kill the market. They don't allow utilities to, as proposed, to various forms -- don't allow you to at least burn coal for the future, which directly affects our business and our employees.

- Q. Which CO2 regulations?
- A. You have the Clean Power Plan.
 You've had various proposals. I forget the
 exact names of everything, but there's been
 discussions of carbon taxes, clean power -what's the other one?

There's the product called air

Page 137

application rule, the Murray Act, which is more specific to Murray Energy. The renewable standard, and I'm not saying it by its proper name, but, you know, basically discussions of the states' requirements to have certain renewables in their portfolios for dispatch.

There are more -- the one slide that I recall with the timeline of all these regulations list them all off the top of my head. I can't recite them all, but there's many. More than a dozen on there for sure.

Q. Slide --

A. It's called the Regulatory Train

Act; that's what they call it, and it's been

circulated for several years now. And it

basically gives a timeline of regulations as

proposed. Off the top of my head, I can't

recite it, but I've mentioned many of the

regulations on it. You can find that if you

Google it or -- you can find it. We may have

provided it to you also.

- Q. Are there any other regulations that are pressuring the electric power sector to switch fuels?
 - A. Yeah. There's permanent

Page 138

regulations, the stream protection Rule, the dust standards underground, the changes to permitting requirements. We've already had to just -- changes to existing laws that haven't resulted in -- from legislation. They've just been changes to in operation that have changed the way we can conduct business that are all environmental in nature. I said permitting. That applies to the underground and the surface structures of our operations.

- Q. How is a stream protection rule pressuring the electric power sector to switch to other fuels?
- A. The stream protection rule is -- by name, it sounds benign, but really what it does is it prevents longwall mining underneath what they call ephemeral streams, so it prevents longwall mining anywhere. If the stream protection rule were put into effect today, it would eviscerate coals in the United States for longwall mining.
- Q. Does the stream protection rule apply to power plants?
- A. It does not apply to the power plant direct. It could with their flash of the

Page 139 power -- I mean, it might in that regard, but 1 2 it directly affects on their fuel supply. So, for instance, if it were to be 3 4 put into effect tomorrow, our Harrison County 5 mine would lose 98 percent of its coal reserves; therefore, the power plant that it 6 7 serves or supplies several million tons a year to would have no coal. 8 The slide that you mentioned --Ο. 9 actually, let's take a break and change the 10 11 tape. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the 12 record at 11:34. 13 (Recess is taken.) 14 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going back on 15 the record at 11:49. 16 Mr. Murray, I want to stick with 17 Topic 6 for just a little bit longer. 18 promise not too long, though. 19 So we were talking about some of 20 21 the ways that -- some of the pressure that's 22 been applied at the electric power sector to 23 switch fuels. How many entities have switched 24 fuels based on this pressure? 25

Page 226

what we think it is. This is what our own government tells you they think it is, and this is what your future looks like."

Sometimes when the message is just us and they're used to hearing what we think the industry is going to do and we fight through it and try and survive somehow, you know, when your own government gives you a number that says you're likely to lose your job, it's nice to have a second source.

- Q. What's your basis for saying that the government hasn't come up with a number of how many jobs have been lost based on the Clean Power Plan?
- A. I haven't seen anything that states specifically how many jobs would be lost as a result of the Clean Power Plan.
- Q. Are you -- are you familiar with the regulatory impact analyses performed by the EPA that --
- A. Yes, I am, and it's very high-level document. It doesn't really say in West Virginia, in this region, there's going to be this many jobs lost and the effects on the employment in those areas.

Page 227 1 Ο. Have you reviewed the RIA, the Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Clean Power 2 3 Plan? Α. It's been some time. I haven't 4 reviewed it recently. 5 Do you recall whether it discusses 6 Ο. 7 the amount of job losses that will occur, in, for example, the coal sector? 8 I don't recall the total number. I 9 Α. 10 just know it wasn't sufficient to communicate 11 it to our employees and say this is the effect 12 on you. So the EPA has come up with a 13 14 number, it's just not sufficient to communicate 15 I can't recall whether it was --16 Α. 17 how broad it was, how it was stated, but I just remember saying that that was -- looking at it, 18 19 I am saying that's sufficient. It's too much 20 of a high-level overview, too much of a 21 macro-economic once over. It doesn't give you 22 specifics that you can communicate to your employees. I don't think it was a very good 23 24 review. It's a very high-level review.

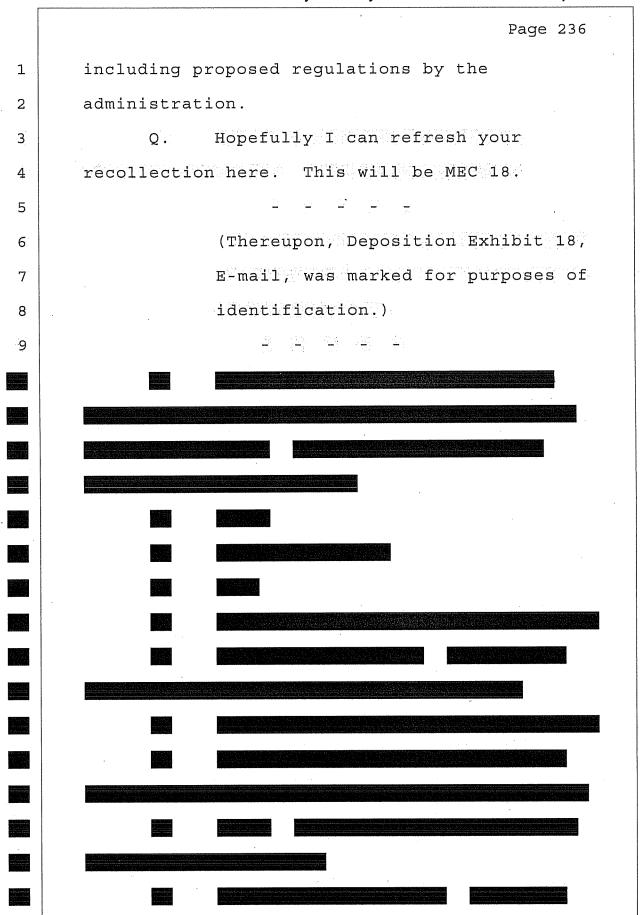
Let's go -- here's what I'm trying

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Q.

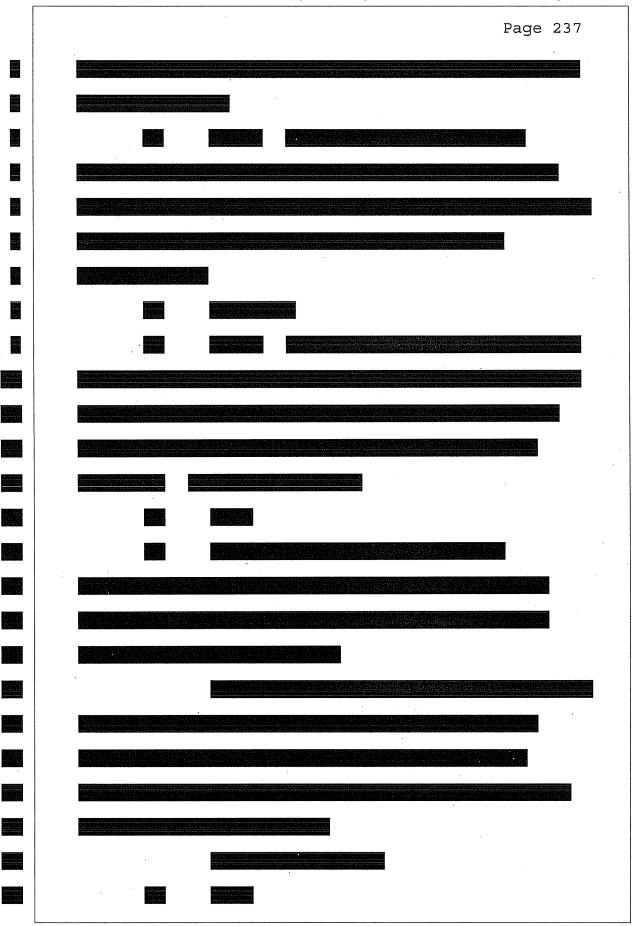
Ryan Murray

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